



California Integrated Waste Management Board adopts strategic directives and reorganizes

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A message from the California Integrated Waste Management Board's Executive Director, Mark Leary:

In 2005, thanks to the efforts of local jurisdictions and businesses around the state, California surpassed the Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939) mandate of reaching 50 percent diversion on a statewide basis. In 2006, the statewide level increased to 54 percent. At the same time, recognizing that local jurisdictions would need additional assistance in maintaining and even exceeding their current diversion levels, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) began to examine how it could continue to affect change and further assist jurisdictions and businesses. In 2007, the CIWMB adopted a set of strategic directives that includes a greater focus on minimizing waste, developing markets, and product stewardship.

These strategic directives embody the purpose of the CIWMB—to protect and preserve our public health and safety, our resources, and our environment. To meet the mandates in the Integrated Waste Management Act, the CIWMB implements programs to reduce waste generation; divert materials from landfills; recover resources and direct them to their highest and best use, in accordance with the act's waste management hierarchy (Public Resources Code section 40051); remediate illegal sites; and, ensure compliance with applicable state standards. CIWMB programs are also conducted in support of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. Information on this law is available on the Air Resources Board website at www.arb.ca.gov/cc/cc.htm.

The directives also set forth a vision of a sustainable California where all resources are conserved to the maximum extent feasible, greenhouse gases are reduced, and our unique natural environment is preserved for future generations. Details on the strategic directives are available on the CIWMB's website at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/BoardInfo/StrategicPlan/.

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CIWMB adopts strategic directives and reorganizes, continued from page 1

To better implement the CIWMB's strategic directives and serve our stakeholders, the CIWMB also decided to reorganize our four major divisions and consolidate them into two Programs. Mr. Ted Rauh is the new Program Director of the Waste Compliance and Mitigation Program. Dr. Howard Levenson is the Program Director of the Sustainability Program. Details on the reorganization are available on the CIWMB's website at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Reorg/.

The CIWMB is striving to enhance our level of service to all our

stakeholders and partners and feedback is always welcome. In addition, the CIWMB continues to be committed to working in partnership with local government, private businesses, and product manufacturers to develop a future modeled on resource stewardship and waste minimization.

Please look for more information on the CIWMB's strategic directives on our website and in an upcoming edition of *infoCycling*.

Thank you.

AB 2449—Statewide plastic bag recycling program

This is the third in a series of articles bringing you more information on the expansion of plastic film diversion opportunities and programs for local government, industry, businesses, environmental stakeholders, and the general public.

The first article, *Collaborative process moves to implementation of plastic film diversion projects* is available in the Fall 2006 Edition of *infoCycling*. The second article, *Agricultural plastic films* is available in the Winter/Spring 2007 Edition of *infoCycling*.

This article provides information on Chapter 845, Statutes of 2006 (Levine, AB 2449). This law creates a statewide plastic carry-out bag recycling program.

What are plastic bags made out of?

Plastic bags are made out of "film," or thin flexible sheets of plastic. Plastic bags can be made from either low density polyethylene (LDPE) or linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE), which are resin code #4, or high density polyethylene (HDPE), which is resin code #2.

Plastic bags made of either type of resin can be readily recycled if the material is clean, dry, and preferably not pigmented blue or black. If no resin code is printed on the film or plastic bag, the film's application may indicate the resin type since different resins are chosen for their unique performance. For example,

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most grocery and retail bags are made from HDPE, but plastic trash bags are made with LLDPE.

How many plastic retail carry out bags do California retailers distribute annually?

According to the Progressive Bag Alliance, California retailers distribute more than 19 billion plastic retail carry out bags annually. Less than 5 percent are currently recycled. At-store plastic bag recycling programs can provide California consumers with a convenient network of more than 7,000 locations for bag recycling.

For more information, access the *At-Store Plastic Bag Recycling Collection Toolkit For Grocers and Other Retailers* at www.progressivebagalliance.com/at-store-toolkit.html.

What does AB 2449 require?

With the enactment of AB 2449, grocery and retail stores, as defined, are required to provide drop-off recycling service for grocery and merchandise bags and to sell reusable bags to customers. In addition, stores must report on the weight of bags and other film plastic products collected for recycling.

The intent of the bill is to create a six-year pilot statewide plastic bag recycling program. The bill, which took effect July 1, 2007, requires supermarkets (full-line, self-service, retail stores) with gross annual sales of \$2 million or more, and retail establishments with over 10,000 square feet of retail space that have licensed pharmacies on premises to

set up an at-store recycling program for customers.

Retail establishments that are not mandated to establish an at-store recycling program, who provide plastic carryout bags to customers at the point of sale may also adopt an at-store recycling program on a voluntary basis.

The basic requirements of AB 2449 are below:

Store requirements

The basic requirements for stores include the following:

- All plastic carryout bags provided by the store shall have printed or displayed on the bag, in a manner visible to a consumer, the words "**PLEASE RETURN TO A PARTICIPATING STORE FOR RECYCLING.**"
- At least one plastic carryout bag collection bin shall be placed at each store, the bin shall be visible and easily accessible to the consumer, and clearly marked indicating that the collection bin is available for the purpose of collecting and recycling plastic carryout bags.
- The store shall maintain records for a minimum of three years describing the collection, transport, and recycling of plastic bags and shall upon request make the records available to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) or the local jurisdiction to demonstrate compliance with this chapter.

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- The operator of the store shall make reusable bags available to customers within the store, which may be purchased and used instead of a plastic carryout bag or paper bag.

Manufacturer requirement

The manufacturer of a plastic carryout bag shall develop educational materials to encourage the reduction of use and the reuse and recycling of plastic bags and shall make those materials available to stores required to comply with AB 2449.

Local government roles

A city, county, or other public agency may do the following:

- Ensure that a store is in compliance.
- Review and analyze store records.
- Pursue civil penalties.
- Adopt, implement, or enforce any local ordinance, resolution, regulation, or rule governing curbside or drop off recycling programs operated by, or pursuant to a contract with, a city, county, or other public agency, including any action relating to fees for these programs.

Local government restrictions

A city, county, or other public agency shall not adopt, implement, or enforce an ordinance, resolution,

regulation, or rule to do any of the following:

- Require a store that is in compliance with AB 2449 to collect, transport, or recycle plastic carryout bags.
- Impose a plastic carryout bag fee upon a store that is in compliance with AB 2449.
- Require auditing or reporting requirements that are in addition to what is required by subdivision (d) of Public Resources Code Section 42252, upon a store that is in compliance with AB 2449.

To view AB 2449 in its entirety, go to www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/05-06/bill/asm/ab_2401-2450/ab_2449_bill_20060930_chaptered.pdf.

Where can I get additional information?

AB 2449—Recycling Plastic Carryout Bags Basic is available on the CIWMB's website at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Basics/PlasticBag.htm. The Basic provides information on:

- Definitions.
- Store and manufacturer requirements.
- Local government roles and restrictions.
- Timeline.
- Penalties.

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- Legislation.
- Additional Resources.

If you would like more information on any of the projects being implemented, please contact Melissa Vargas at (916) 341-6271 or mvargas@ciwmb.ca.gov.

Let us know

If a jurisdiction is considering development of or has already developed a curbside collection program for plastic grocery and

retail bags, or if you need assistance in working with supermarkets and retail locations, contact Melissa Vargas for technical assistance and information sharing purposes. Melissa can be reached at (916) 341-6271 or mvargas@ciwmb.ca.gov.

What's next?

The fourth article in this series of articles will focus on opportunities for hospitals to implement plastics recycling programs.

Characterization of commercial self-haul and loose drop-box waste

This is the fourth (and final) in a series of articles discussing the *Targeted Statewide Waste Characterization Study*, published by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) in 2006. This complex study includes detailed characterization and quantification of the following distinct waste streams:

- Disposal and diversion for selected industry groups.
- Residuals from materials recovery facilities (MRF).
- Disposal from construction and demolition (C&D) activities.
- Disposal from the commercial self-haul and loose drop-box sector.

In the Summer 2006 Edition of *infoCycling*, we discussed the C&D portion of the study. In the Fall 2006 Edition, we discussed the evaluation of MRF residuals. In the

Winter/Spring 2007 Edition, we discussed the industry groups study.

This article presents the results for commercial self-haul and loose drop-box waste. The purpose of the study was to gather detailed information on the quantity and composition of waste from two specific waste streams:

1. Commercial self-haul waste — Waste hauled by businesses or government agencies that haul their own garbage; includes waste delivered by anyone other than a resident or a contracted or franchised hauler. For this study, only commercial self-haul waste was sampled.

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Waste characterization, continued from page 5

2. Loose drop-box waste — Waste arriving at disposal facilities in loose or open top (as opposed to compacting) drop-boxes that is typically hauled by contracted or franchised haulers, or by an independent hauler.

Loads from C&D or roofing sources were excluded since they were characterized in the C&D portion of the study. Sampling occurred at a total of 14 different landfills and transfer stations in the San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Sacramento metropolitan areas.

Data was collected in 2005 during the winter and summer seasons. A total of 160 self-haul samples and 161 drop-box samples were sorted into 74 material types. Vehicle surveys were also conducted to determine the portion of waste in each area that belonged to the self-haul or drop-box sector.

For each waste stream, results were reported for the overall composition for all four areas combined, as well as for each area individually. The results were shown in 3 ways: a detailed table showing composition for all 74 material types; a short table

showing the top ten materials disposed; and a pie chart showing the general divertibility of materials in each waste stream.

Example results are shown in the tables on pages 7 and 8 and the charts on pages 7 and 9.

Divertible material is defined as material for which technologies and markets exist in California to recover these materials from the waste stream, through recycling or composting.

Classes of divertible material included:

- Recyclable Paper.
- Recyclable Wood.
- Other Recyclable C&D.
- Other Recyclables (includes all other recyclable materials, such as recyclable plastic, glass, and metal).
- Compostable Material.

Non-divertible materials were classified as "Other MSW." All 74 material types were classified according to these divertibility classes.

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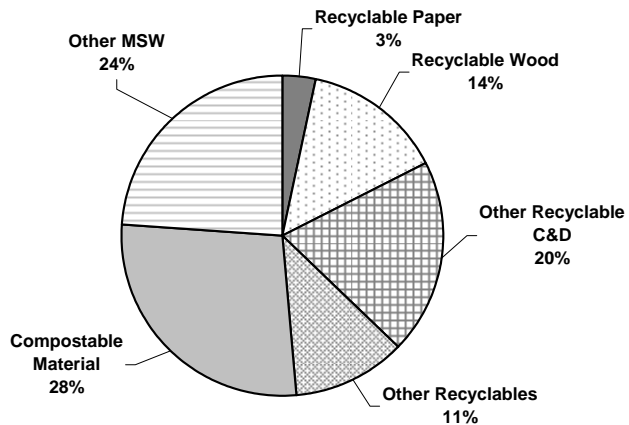
Waste characterization, continued from page 6

Top Ten Disposed Materials: Overall Commercial Self-haul, 2005

Material	Divertible	Est. Percent	Cum. Percent	Est. Tons
Lumber	yes	14.1%	14.1%	195,066
Leaves & Grass	yes	12.0%	26.0%	166,218
Rock, Soil, Fines	yes	10.0%	36.0%	138,643
Bulky Items	no	9.6%	45.6%	133,039
Prunings & Trimmings	yes	8.8%	54.4%	121,629
Concrete	yes	7.5%	61.9%	104,339
Branches & Stumps	yes	6.4%	68.3%	89,239
Other Ferrous Metal	yes	6.4%	74.7%	88,972
Treated Wood Waste	no	4.1%	78.9%	56,934
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	yes	3.0%	81.8%	41,210
Total		81.8%		1,135,289

The figures, when added together, may not exactly match the totals shown, due to rounding.

Overview of Waste Divertibility: Overall Commercial Self-haul, 2005



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Waste characterization, continued from page 7

The pie chart on page 7 shows an overview of divertibility of the waste for the overall commercial self-haul waste stream.

- 3 percent of the waste stream is recyclable paper.
- 14 percent is recyclable wood.
- 20 percent is other recyclable construction and demolition waste types.
- 11 percent is other recyclable materials.
- 28 percent is compostable material.
- 24 percent is considered other municipal solid waste that is not readily divertible.

Top Ten Disposed Materials: Overall Loose Drop-box, 2005

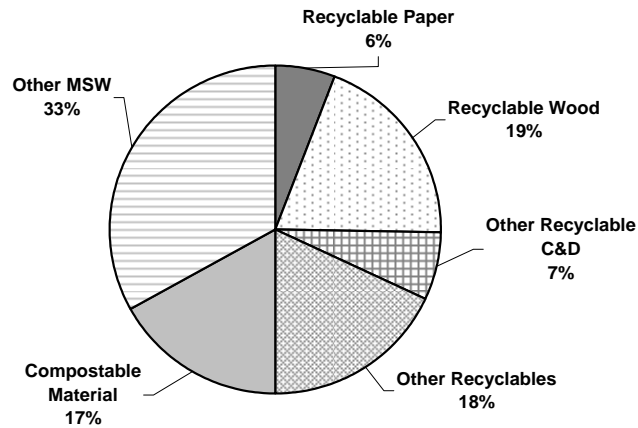
Material	Divertible	Est. Percent	Cum. Percent	Est. Tons
Lumber	yes	19.3%	19.3%	319,247
Bulky Items	no	8.3%	27.6%	136,938
Treated Wood Waste	no	5.7%	33.3%	94,686
Prunings & Trimmings	yes	5.3%	38.6%	87,569
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	yes	5.0%	43.5%	82,504
Leaves & Grass	yes	4.6%	48.2%	76,940
Food	yes	4.5%	52.7%	75,314
Other Ferrous Metal	yes	4.1%	56.9%	68,421
Remainder/Composite C&D	no	3.9%	60.8%	64,269
Rock, Soil, Fines	yes	3.8%	64.6%	63,045
Total		64.6%		1,068,932

The figures, when added together, may not exactly match the totals shown, due to rounding.

Continued on next page

Waste characterization, continued from page 8

Overview of Waste Divertibility: Overall Loose Drop-box, 2005



The pie chart above shows an overview of divertibility of the waste for the overall loose drop-box waste stream.

- 6 percent of the waste stream is recyclable paper.
- 19 percent is recyclable wood.
- 7 percent is other recyclable construction and demolition waste types.
- 18 percent is other recyclable materials.
- 17 percent is compostable material.
- 33 percent is considered other municipal waste that is not readily divertible.

The tables and charts shown are also available for each of the four metropolitan areas in the study report.

Vehicle surveys were used at each facility to estimate the proportion of waste transported by self-haul and drop-box vehicles, excluding pure C&D loads. The table on page 10 shows the estimated tonnage for each of the targeted sectors according to metropolitan area.

The total tons for self-haul and for drop-box waste represent the total within the four metropolitan regions.

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Metropolitan Area Tonnages by Sector, 2005

Sector	San Diego	San Francisco/ Bay Area	Southern California/ L.A. Basin	Central Valley	Total
Commercial Self-haul	306,266	713,660	313,276	54,317	1,387,519
Drop-box	310,948	639,424	636,526	68,736	1,655,634

The study showed that about three-quarters of commercial self-haul waste is potentially recoverable. The most prevalent recoverable materials in the self-haul waste stream are found in the categories of lumber; leaves and grass; rock, soil, and fines; prunings and trimmings; and concrete.

About two-thirds of loose drop-box waste is potentially recoverable, and the most prevalent recoverable materials in the loose drop-box waste stream are found in the categories of lumber; prunings and trimmings; uncoated corrugated cardboard; leaves and grass; and food.

Where do I get more information?

For more information on the *Targeted Statewide Waste Characterization Study: Detailed Characterization of Commercial*

Self-Haul and Drop-Box Waste, contact Nancy Carr at (916) 341-6216 or ncarr@ciwmb.ca.gov. Or, contact Tom Rudy at (916) 341-6229 or trudy@ciwmb.ca.gov.

The report, which contains detailed data tables for all of the areas and sectors, can be found in the CIWMB publication catalog at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/default.asp?pubid=1179.

What's next?

The CIWMB will be conducting another statewide disposal characterization study in 2008 to identify the types and amounts of material that are disposed and changes in the statewide waste stream over time. Stay tuned for more information on this study in the next edition of *infoCycling*.

Jurisdictions with construction and demolition diversion monitoring/tracking programs

According to the California Integrated Waste Management Board's *2006 Detailed Characterization of Construction and Demolition Waste Study* (part of the *2005 Statewide Characterization Study*), an estimated 3.1 million tons of construction and demolition (C&D) waste were disposed in California's four metropolitan areas in 2004.

Most of the disposed waste came from demolition (21 percent), residential remodel (19 percent), and other C&D activities (17 percent). Approximately 75 percent of the disposed overall C&D waste stream is potentially recoverable.

The most prevalent potentially recoverable materials are composition roofing; large asphalt pavement; dirt and sand; other aggregates, which includes brick, masonry tile, and porcelain sinks; and clean dimensional lumber.

To view the complete 2006 C&D Study, go to the Waste Characterization Studies web page www.ciwmb.ca.gov/WasteChar/WasteStudies.htm.

This article focuses on how some jurisdictions are monitoring/tracking their C&D diversion. The Town of Hillsborough and the City of Indian Wells programs are highlighted.

Town of Hillsborough

The Town of Hillsborough (Town) adopted Resolution #99-11 in March 1999 and adopted its C&D Ordinance #628 on December 10, 2001.

The Town implemented its C&D diversion waste management plans on an informal basis for approximately two years prior to adopting the ordinance. The resolution allowed the Town to demonstrate success and gain support for the ordinance. In addition, the resolution also allowed the Town to narrow the ordinance and reduce the amount of paperwork for applicants.

How does the Town monitor/track its C&D diversion program?

Waste Management Agreement and Outreach Packet

The Town monitors/tracks its C&D Diversion Program electronically. An applicant first submits their plans (the building permit application and the project building drawings) to the Building and Planning department for plan check review. At that time, the applicant signs a Construction and Demolition Waste Management Agreement (Waste Management Agreement).

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C&D diversion monitoring/tracking programs, continued from page 11

The Waste Management Agreement details what the applicant is responsible for during the demolition and construction phases of the program.

The Waste Management Agreement also emphasizes the importance of recycling and makes clear that, if the agreement is not followed, penalties can be assessed on the project.

Next, the Building and Planning Department gives the applicant a C&D Diversion Program outreach packet. The proposed project is then entered into the Master Tracking database.

The outreach packet contains:

- Check List.
- Waste Reduction Plan Summary.
- Waste Reduction Plan-Required Prior To Permit.
- Diversion Summary Sheet-Required Prior to Final Inspection.
- Recycling Resources Guide.
- C&D Recycling Facility Directory.

Waste Reduction Plan

Prior to a permit issuance, a Waste Reduction Plan is submitted by the applicant (usually the contractor) to the Building and Planning department recycling specialist for approval. During this stage, the recycling specialist provides information to the applicant on salvaging, reusing, and recycling C&D materials. The recycling

specialist approves a Waste Reduction Plan once the projected C&D materials generation portions of the project are verified to be within the scope of work indicated on the approved building plan drawings. Then, the estimated amount of generated materials along with other pertinent information, such as the address and type of project, are entered into the Master Tracking database. Once the Waste Reduction Plan is approved, a permit is issued.

Approved Waste Reduction Plan

Following the approval of a Waste Reduction Plan and the issuance of a building permit, the applicant is responsible for monitoring the removal of all materials. Upon completion of a project, the applicant is then responsible for submitting all documentation to the recycling specialist for C&D compliance review.

Finally, once documentation is submitted along with a completed diversion summary sheet, the recycling specialist reviews and enters the information in the Master Tracking database with the data sorted by generated material type and by the year materials were taken to the recycling facilities.

Projects in compliance with the designated Waste Reduction Plans are entered into a Compliance Summary Spreadsheet and are granted a clearance for a final building inspection. The project is

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Find out how Hillsborough benefits from monitoring/tracking C&D diversion.

then moved to closed projects in the Master Tracking database. Projects in violation are assessed a monetary penalty. Once the penalty is paid, the applicant is granted a clearance for a final building inspection. The project is then moved to closed projects in the Master Tracking database.

The Compliance Summary cumulatively tracks all data entry and is annually sent to a consulting firm where it is further analyzed and packaged for submittal to the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

Has the monitoring/tracking been a useful tool in terms of relating the diversion amount from this program to the Town's overall diversion rate?

This tool has been extremely useful for monitoring/tracking diversion amounts for the Town's overall diversion rate. Tracking has helped quantify diversion through C&D recycling program efforts.

Has the monitoring/tracking helped assess the effectiveness of the program?

This program has been effective because it helps to identify the recycling facilities that may have otherwise been double counted in reporting. In addition, the recycling specialist can easily identify if a project is not in

compliance with the Town's ordinance. After this past reporting year, a modification will be made to the Compliance Summary assuring that no recycling facility is double counted.

What are the benefits from monitoring/tracking C&D diversion?

The benefits from monitoring/tracking C&D diversion include the Town's ability to determine the total diversion in any given year and its ability to identify recycling facilities. In addition, monitoring/tracking C&D diversion ensures compliance with the Town's ordinance.

Where can additional information be found?

Currently, the Town is updating its website (www.hillsborough.net) pertaining to C&D information. Accessible information on the Town's website will include a summary of C&D recycling, the outreach packet, and the recycling specialist's contact information.

If you have any questions, please contact Jeannette Lucero, Recycling Specialist, Town of Hillsborough at (650) 375-7436 or jlucero@hillsborough.net. Or, contact Martha DeBry, Public Works Director at (650) 375-7409 or mdebry@hillsborough.net.

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Indian Wells

The City of Indian Wells (city) adopted its C&D Ordinance #579 on November 17, 2005. With the vigilant efforts of the city's recycling coordinator and the adoption of the ordinance, C&D recycling has significantly increased. The ordinance is available at www.cityofindianwells.org.

How does the city monitor/track its C&D diversion program?

The city requires a C&D Debris Plan (plan) prior to issuance of all C&D and Encroachment Permits 2,000 square feet or more. The plan requires applicants to provide information on the type of materials that are being used in the construction project, materials that are being disposed of, and the facility where the diverted materials are being taken.

In addition, the plan ensures that all materials are transported by a legal hauler to a permitted facility. Owners, contractors, developers, or jobsite managers (plan holder) are required to submit "load tickets" from all recycling facilities weekly to the city's recycling coordinator.

The recycling coordinator submits progress reports to plan holders on the 1st and 15th each month, using "dump tickets" gathered by the construction managers and/or franchised haulers. Construction site staff makes sure the materials are source separated onsite because there is no materials

recovery facility in the area. The recycling coordinator visits each construction site weekly to observe and offer recycling advice. The plans and the progress of the plans are logged into a database to allow the city easy compilation for reporting purposes.

The city's recycling coordinator contacts the property owners, contractors and/or developers with C&D projects that do not require a formal plan to educate them on recycling. As a result of contacting them, materials are diverted rather than sent to a landfill.

Has the monitoring/tracking been a useful tool in terms of relating the diversion amount from this program to the city's overall diversion rate?

The city's daily monitoring/tracking on all C&D projects yield approximately 70 percent diversion of C&D materials per job. There is a cost savings incentive for the plan holder through the dump fee.

Recycling C&D materials is between 25 and 50 percent less expensive than it would be to dispose of the materials. However, often times separating the materials for recycling is time consuming; therefore, while C&D material disposal costs are down, labor and equipment costs may be offsetting those savings.

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Indian Well's C&D diversion monitoring/tracking program show that the city is successful in diverting C&D materials.

Has the monitoring/tracking helped assess the effectiveness of the program?

The monitoring/tracking program shows that the city is very successful in diverting C&D materials. There are some barriers and areas for improvement that the city is trying to address with their franchised waste hauler.

For example, a local C&D MRF is needed. In addition, the hauler does not currently have end dumps for hauling. Although, upon request, the hauler can make some end dumps available through a sub-contractor.

An end dump is a truck with a very large capacity that is loaded onsite, and then trucked to a recycling facility. End dumps can help keep equipment and labor costs down for large C&D generators. As compared to the standard 40 yard container used on most construction sites, the load capacity of an end dump is much higher and does not require "staging" of multiple containers on sites that have limited area for collection of materials.

In addition, more local facilities are needed to take other forms of C&D debris such as pvc, glass, metals, roofing materials, and carpet.

What are the benefits from monitoring/tracking C&D diversion?

Indian Well's entire program has given the city the ability to communicate with plan holders who are concerned with waste and where it ends up. The plan holders are interested in any cost savings they might be getting, as well as being environmentally correct. They seem genuinely grateful for the city's help, the city's outstanding customer service, and vast knowledge base on C&D.

Where can additional information be found?

If you have any questions about the city's C&D diversion monitoring/tracking program or want a copy of the city's C&D brochure, please contact Susan Weisbart, City of Indian Wells at (760) 346-2489 or sweisbart@cityofindianwells.org.

In-house waste prevention coordinator improves the Bateson Building's recycling program

In 2005, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) determined that the state departments in the Bateson Building were not meeting the requirements of the Public Resources Code, section 42921 (AB 75) which requires the diversion of 50 percent of materials generated by all State agencies and large State facilities from California landfills effective January 1, 2004.

After this determination was made, all of the departments at the Bateson Building carefully analyzed their recycling programs; they concluded that there was little coordinated effort between the departments to successfully recycle. In addition, the measures to assess the building's recycling progress were not regularly reviewed or analyzed to determine what options existed.

The Bateson Building is a four-story state building located on one square block in downtown Sacramento. The building houses the Department of Developmental

Services (DDS) Headquarters, the Department of Mental Health (DMH) Headquarters, the California Health and Human Services Agency, and the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development Headquarters. Approximately 900 employees work in the Bateson Building.

To make recycling a priority at the Bateson Building, DDS and DMH working as a team funded an in-house waste prevention coordinator position. DDS and DMH believed an in-house waste prevention coordinator position was an important action to take in order to meet the diversion mandates and improve the Bateson Building's overall recycling program.

"The DMH and the DDS were dynamic to think outside the box, and they realized that a permanent full-time position likely would not be funded by one department. They did not give up hope to dedicate funding for a recycling coordinator position," says DDS Deputy Director of Administration Jose Ortiz.

In addition, DDS and DMH wanted to duplicate the comprehensive in-house waste prevention coordinator role that exists at the California Environmental Protection Agency Building in Sacramento. "I would advise other departments to look into this approach – through an interagency agreement – to fund a recycling coordinator," stated Jose Ortiz.

Les Chan, the in-house waste prevention coordinator, was hired

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In-house waste prevention coordinator, continued from page 16

Find out how the Bateson Building's in-house waste prevention coordinator has improved its recycling program.

Keep reading!

to address the following at the Bateson Building:

- Problems with data reporting among all the departments and the measures used to report the data.
- Coordination of recycling and dock activity among the departments.
- Education and training of employees on reducing, reusing, and recycling.

How has an in-house waste prevention coordinator improved the Bateson Building's recycling program?

The in-house waste prevention coordinator has improved the Bateson Building's recycling program in many ways, including achieving better control of how waste is handled and reported.

"The in-house waste prevention coordinator's efforts have made it easier for employees in the Bateson Building to recycle, reduce, and reuse. Buying recycled has increased too," stated Ortiz. Additional improvements include:

- CDs and plastics are now being recycled.
- A procedure for recycling Styrofoam is in the works.
- Recycling or reusing items, such as pallets.
- Cost savings are being realized through reuse and recycling efforts.

- Recycling containers have been placed in employee's workspaces reducing the contamination of recycled paper and making it easier for the employees to recycle.

"By going through all that was collected, we all became more aware of what it takes to properly sort and divert solid waste from the landfills," stated Les Chan, Bateson Building In-House Waste Prevention Coordinator.

Jose Ortiz noted, "A lot of employees are environmentally aware and sensitive to not being wasteful. Employees in the building feel better about recycling and they have a person to contact who is dedicated to help them."

What other activities has the in-house waste prevention coordinator implemented?

Les Chan has taken every opportunity to assure success of recycling within the Bateson Building. To do this he writes articles on a monthly basis for the DMH Administration newsletter and submits regular e-mail broadcasts to all DDS Headquarters' employees.

On November 14, 2006, Mr. Chan coordinated with DDS to distribute information and promotional items to employees in the Bateson Building Atrium in recognition of ***America Recycles Day***. Additionally, a table was set up by the Department of Conservation,

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In-house waste prevention coordinator, continued from page 17

Division of Recycling, to display many items that were made out of recycled material. During this event, employees took a pledge, in person, to do more recycling at work and at home.

How is confidential paper recycling handled?

DDS and DMH contract out for secured confidential paper pickup, shredding, and recycling services. A certificate of destruction is provided by one vendor after each visit.

In addition, DDS utilizes a second vendor that employs individuals with developmental disabilities. This vendor, a DDS State-operated community facility for individuals with developmental disabilities, picks up boxes of confidential DDS documents for shredding and recycling once a month.

Due to an increase in confidential documents, pick-up, shredding, and recycling services have increased to twice a month for the first vendor.



Les Chan at the Bateson Building loading dock recycling area with locked confidential paper recycling receptacles and loading dock recycling bins located behind him.

Photo in the article appears courtesy of Paul Verke.

What are some of the in-house waste prevention coordinator's goals for 2007–2008?

One major goal is to set up and coordinate a network of State departments to collectively stockpile a large volume of Styrofoam in a central location. The Styrofoam would then be shipped to a business or businesses that will reuse it. For example, one such business produces products used for interior moldings that look like lumber.

Other major goals are to buy products made out of recycled materials, reuse existing office supplies rather than throwing them in the trash, and obtain reuse assistance grant funds to construct a reuse store in the Bateson Building.

"To put it simply, the goal is to implement processes and utilize resources to better address all phases of recycling: **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Buy Recycled,**" stated Les Chan.

Contact information

For more information on the in-house waste prevention coordinator's role at the Bateson Building or the Bateson Building's recycling program, contact Paul Verke, Department of Developmental Services at (916) 654-1884 or pverke@dds.ca.gov. Or, contact Les Chan at (916) 654-2869 or les.chan@dds.ca.gov.

Fairview Developmental Center's vocational services recycling and employment programs

Fairview, located in an urban setting in Costa Mesa, is one of five developmental centers operated by the California Department of Developmental Services. Fairview employs more than 1,500 staff members and provides residential services to approximately 590 individuals with developmental disabilities.

Fairview developed and implemented productive vocational services recycling and employment programs. These programs offer therapeutic benefits and wages to individuals that participate. Fairview's recycling program is one that recycling coordinators statewide can use as a model to see how this program could benefit their own community.

For details on Fairview's recycling and employment programs, keep reading!

Recycling program

About 160 of Fairview's residents (Fairview workers) are employed in the vocational services recycling program, which has been in operation since 1992. All recyclable materials collected by

Fairview are sold to businesses or recycling companies, which translates to a large diversion of solid waste from area landfills. All of the proceeds generated from the sale of the recyclables go back into Fairview's recycling program.

Fairview's recycling efforts primarily target the following materials:

- Aluminum cans and cardboard.
- Confidential paper.
- Newspaper.

These materials are processed daily by Fairview workers. Typical job duties include collecting, crushing, baling, shredding, sorting, and/or rolling the various materials.

Aluminum cans and cardboard

Aluminum cans are collected and crushed, and then sold to a recycler quarterly. Cardboard is collected throughout the facility and baled. After 12 to 14 bales of cardboard have been accumulated, it is sold approximately once a month to a recycling company.



Fairview staff member collecting cardboard

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Fairview worker baling cardboard

Fairview is doing an exemplary job both recycling aluminum cans and cardboard and implementing other recycling programs. These programs include a confidential paper destruction effort and a newspaper recycling program that may not be considered a "traditional" program.

Read on to find out the benefits of Fairview's confidential paper and newspaper recycling!

Confidential paper

Confidential paper is collected throughout the facility and from several local businesses and then shredded. The paper is sold to approximately 13 pet stores as "puppy paper." Additionally, at the request of the businesses served by this program, the facility sells the shredded paper directly to a recycler.

Even with limited resources, Fairview has been able to develop some strong relationships to assure the success of this program. Recognizing the benefits of the program, some of the clients that Fairview provides this service for deliver their confidential paper to Fairview for shredding. However, as part of the program,

Fairview staff and workers pick up the confidential paper from businesses if the paper generated is over 100 pounds. Four Certified Public Accounting (CPA) businesses currently participate.



Fairview worker shredding confidential paper



Puppy paper

Newspaper

Fairview's newspaper diversion program is very successful. Fairview workers collect, sort, and roll the newspaper into 6-inch diameter bales. The rolled newspaper is then sold to approximately 17 floral businesses located in San Diego, Orange, or Los Angeles counties. The newspaper is sold to these businesses approximately 2 to 3 times a week to be used as floral wrap. The ½ sheets and ads from the newspapers that are left over are sold to recyclers about once a month to ensure 100 percent diversion.

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Rolled newspaper

Employment programs

The benefits of the programs Fairview implements do not stop at the entrance of the facility. In fact, several other agencies and developmental centers have partnered with Fairview. Along with Fairview, activities performed by outside partners also include shredding confidential paper and rolling newspaper. Some of the partners include:

- Canyon Springs Community Facility.
- Lanterman Developmental Center.
- Porterville Developmental Center.
- Newport-Mesa School District.
- Adaptive Behavior Center.

Contact information

If you would like more information on Fairview's recycling and employment programs, contact Sandy Gonzalez at (714) 957-5105 or sgonzale@fdc.dds.ca.gov.

Photos in the article appear courtesy of Sandy Gonzalez.

Nothing in the article is intended to be an endorsement of a particular company or process by the CIWMB.

Resource recovery parks

A resource recovery (RR) park is the co-location of reuse, recycling, compost processing, manufacturing, and retail businesses in a central facility.

An RR park also goes by integrated resource recovery facility, serial materials recovery facility (MRF), recycling estate, industrial recycling park, recycling-based industrial park, or discard mall. The public can bring all their wastes and recoverable materials to an RR park at one time.

The benefits of an RR park are numerous. Some of these benefits are listed below.

Benefits of an RR park

Enables the public to:

- Reduce the amount of wastes requiring payment for disposal.
- Recover some value from the sale of valuable materials in a "one-stop service center" for reuse, recycling, and composting.
- Buy other items of value from reuse, recycling, compost, and recycled-content retail stores.

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Resource recovery parks, continued from page 21

Enables the participating businesses to share:

- Space (including warehousing).
- Pollution control equipment and services.
- Facilities (e.g., maintenance yard, truck washing area, conference rooms, kitchen/break room, showers, and bathrooms).
- Educational facilities and services (e.g., a nature trail, demonstrations of the use of different compost products in gardens and landscaping, on-site composting bins for residents and businesses, demonstrations of recycled building products in use and/or an environmental education display/museum).

RR park case studies

See the publication, *Resource Recovery Parks: A Model for Local Government Recycling and Waste Reduction* at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/publications/lo-calasst/31001011.doc for a complete list of the benefits and informative case studies on RR parks. A list of these parks is below.

- Monterey RR Park
- Urban Ore RR Park
- San Leandro RR Park
- Cabazon RR Park
- Eco-Industrial Parks

In addition, contact your CIWMB Local Assistance and Market Development representative at (916) 341-6199 for more information on RR parks.

Editor's note

I hope you enjoyed this edition of *infoCycling*. In the summer 2007 edition, look for an article on Disposal Destination Data Maps. Please contact me with suggestions on articles you would like to see included in *infoCycling* and announcements of events in your jurisdiction or at your State agency. You can e-mail me at twebb@ciwmb.ca.gov or reach me at (916) 341-6240. Your comments and suggestions on *infoCycling* are always welcome!

Tracy